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New Series—I

DR. TIMOTHIE BRIGHT

1550-1615

DR. TIMOTHIE BRIGHT

1550-1615

A Survey of his Life with a Bibliography of his Writings

by

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DR. TIMOTHIE BRIGHT

The Gideon de Laune Lecture
delivered at Apothecaries Hall 28 April 1961

THE FIRST physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital after its refoundation by Henry VIII in 1546 was Dr. Roderigo Lopez, appointed in 1561. He held this office for twenty years until 1581 and, being reputed a good doctor, was appointed chief physician to Queen Elizabeth I in 1586; but this position carried danger as well as honour, and he was executed in 1594 for supposed complicity in a plot to poison the Queen. The second physician appointed in 1581 was Dr. Peter Turner, and when he resigned in 1585 to become member of parliament for Bridport he was succeeded by Dr. Timothie Bright, a somewhat older contemporary of Gideon de Laune, patron saint of this Society and inventor of a pill, prototype of a later confection which brought fame to the name of Beecham. It cannot be maintained that Bright filled this office at St. Bartholomew's with great distinction, but he was no commonplace character, and it is my purpose to attempt to draw some sort of portrait of this man with an account of his published writings.

Timothie Bright was born in Cambridge, as he explicitly stated in one of his books[1]: "I am a Cantabrigian both by birth and by my mode of life. Here I first enjoyed the light of day, and, what is far greater, was instructed in pure religion and the rules of the liberal sciences". The probable year of his birth was 1550, and it is likely that his father was William Bright, Mayor of the town in 1571. Timothie was registered as a subsizar of Trinity College on 21 May 1561 at the tender age of eleven, though he did not go into residence until 1564. If his father was indeed Mayor of Cambridge, he can have been only a humble tradesman in private life, for the son was placed among the poorer class of students, supported partly by college funds, and partly by acting as a college servant.

[1] *Hygieina*, 1582, A5*b*: *Cantabrigiensis sum, & genere & vitæ instituto. Hic primum datum & solis luce frui & quod longe majus est religione pure & liberalium scientiarum preceptis erudiri.*

In this menial position he would probably have slept in a truckle bed underneath his master's couch, who is likely to have been also his tutor. Bright's tutor at Trinity in 1564 was Vincent Skinner, who married a relative of the powerful Cecil family five years later, and so was able to achieve a career of some distinction. He became member of parliament for Truro and later for Barnstaple, was confidential secretary to Lord Burghley, and was knighted by James I in 1603. Bright proved himself an apt pupil and in 1586 Skinner recalled that the boy had "given him cause of comfort by his good proceedings", so that he was anxious at that time to oblige him by introducing him to the notice of Burghley's son, the great Robert Cecil. Among Bright's contemporaries at Trinity were men destined to become distinguished clerics and lawyers, such as Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York in 1596, and Edward Coke, Attorney General in 1594. Coke's rival, Francis Bacon, did not come into residence until after Bright had taken his degree. During Bright's first year at the University a major event was a five-day visit by Queen Elizabeth, who rivalled the scholars in her capacity for witty repartee and orations in their own classical languages.

Bright, having profited by Vincent Skinner's tutelage, was admitted a scholar of Trinity in April 1567, and took his B.A. degree early in the following year. He remained in residence until Michaelmas 1570, but by then had determined to follow the profession of medicine, and so left Cambridge before taking his M.A., which he could have done in the next year, 1571. As Harvey was to find some years later, the medical instruction given at Cambridge was very slight. It was a grounding in classics and philosophy that was provided. Harvey was in a more medically minded college than Bright, for at Caius there was a definite interest in anatomy and the college had use of the bodies of two criminals annually for dissection. Bright can have had little opportunity for pursuing his medical interests at Trinity, and he accordingly followed the usual course by going abroad.

His first port of call is not known, but in 1572 he was in Paris and was

a witness of the horrors perpetrated in the name of the Church of Rome on St. Bartholomew's Day. With many other Englishmen, including the young Philip Sidney, he took refuge in the English Embassy with Sir Francis Walsingham, and so came safely through the seven days massacre. Bright had been brought up in the Protestant faith and his sympathies were certainly with the Huguenot victims of the massacre. But for the sanctuary provided by the English Embassy Bright would certainly have suffered with many other foreigners who, as he said later "tasted of the rage of that furious Tragedy".

Bright returned to England soon afterwards and took his M.B. degree at Cambridge in 1573/4. He became a Licentiate of Medicine in 1575 and a Doctor of Medicine in 1578/9. At some time during these years he had married and become father of a son, also named Timothie. Bright stayed in Cambridge and spent there his first years as a medical practitioner. So it was there also, in the parish of Great St. Mary's, that he wrote his first book on *The Sufficiencie of English Medicines*, published in London by Thomas Man in 1580. This book is a piece of medical nationalism. Bright was the child of his age and believed in the efficacy of the contemporary pharmacopœa, but he was also confident that the medicinal herbs and animals found in his native land were as good as any others that grew outside it. He believed that Providence furnished in every part of the world exactly those remedies that the denizens needed. He even tried to strengthen his case by instancing the animal kingdom, which he declared provided its own cures. "The swallow cureth her dimme eyes", he wrote, "with *Celendine*[1]*:* the Wesell knoweth well the vertue of *Hearbgrace*[2]*:* the Dove the *Verven*[3]*:* the Dogge dischargeth his mawe with a kind of *Grasse:* the Spider is *Triacle*[4] to the Munkey: the Hippopotamus dischargeth the

[1] *Celandine* or *Swallow-wort*, reputed by Celsus to restore the sight in young birds, especially swallows.

[2] *Herb Grace* or *Rue;* Dioscorides writes that "when the Wesell is to fight with the serpent she armeth herself by eating Rue against the might of the serpent".

[3] *Vervain*, a remedy against various pains and headaches.

[4] *Triacle*, or *Treacle*, any remedy against venomous stings and bites.

aboundance of his bloud by opening a veine; and Ibes is said to have shewed the use of the *Clyster;* and too long it were to reckon up all the medicines which the beasts are knowne to use by nature's direction onely, and those not so farre fetched as our drugges, but familiar with them, and taken from the place of their foode". So, although he could subscribe to the belief that a hippopotamus would carry out a self-inflicted phlebotomy and that an ibis, the sacred bird of Egypt, could give itself an enema, Bright did not wish to believe that any remedy fetched from India was any more potent than the corresponding home-grown product. With what cogency he urges the virtues of English earth-worms and wood-lice! "Scarce would a man looke for any great vertue of medicine in the wormes of the earth, being a creature so abject: yet joyne they and cleave together wounded sinews, they cure tertians, they help the pains of the eares, the toothache, and the pouder of them provoketh urine. The little vermine called *Sowes*, which being touched runne together round like a pease, who would thinke they cured the difficultie of making water, the Jawnes[1], the Quinsey". Who, indeed! "The decoction of Frogges with salt and butter, is a triacle against the bitings, stingings and poyson of all serpents, and the ashes of them burnt, stayeth the flux of blood, being thereto applyed". English frogs were, of course, as good as any others. A large proportion of the pharmacopœa of the sixteenth century was useless anyway, except as magic, so we may concede that Bright has made his point. He was perfectly right, but for the wrong reasons. His attractive little book of 1580 was reprinted in 1615, and Bright then added *A Collection of Medicines, growing for the most part within our English Climat, approved and experimented against the Jaundice, Dropsie, Stone, Falling Sicknesse, and Pestilence.* He backed his remedies with the best authorities, and I need not pursue his patriotic theme any further.

I may mention that Bright created a confusion by providing no obvious clue to his authorship except the initials T.B. at the end of the dedication to his friend of Trinity days, Lord Zouch. So the book came to be at-

[1] *the Jawnes*, i.e. jaundice.

tributed to an imaginary character, Thomas Bedford, under whose name it is still sometimes catalogued. For a variety of reasons, however, there can be no doubt of Bright's authorship.

Bright was still living in Cambridge in 1582 and here he wrote his next book, which appeared in two parts. The first called *Hygieina id est de sanitate tuenda*, was published, again by Thomas Man, in 1582 ; the second part, *Therapeutica de sanitate restituenda*, appeared in 1583, the dedication being dated 14 March 1582, from his house in Cambridge. Both parts were printed by Henry Middleton, and both were dedicated to William Cecil, Lord Burghley, Chancellor of the University, whom Bright is likely to have known through his tutor, Vincent Skinner. The preface to *Hygieina* is of special interest as it indicates that Bright was giving lectures on medicine in Cambridge, and had been urged by his hearers to print the notes from which he spoke. As the titles of the books have indicated, they dealt with the preservation of health and the cure of disease. They reflect very well the art of medicine as practised at that time, and they have the merit of brevity. They certainly brought their author some degree of fame in the medical world, for they were republished in Frankfurt in 1588/9 and yet again in 1598 ; they were even thought worth reprinting in Mainz in 1647.

Bright's third book was no doubt also written in Cambridge, though it seems he had moved soon afterwards to Ipswich, whence he dated his dedication on 16 March 1584 to Sir Philip Sidney. He recalls in this dedication the days of horror they had lived through together twelve years before at the English Embassy in Paris. Bright was doubtless proud to draw attention to his acquaintance with Sidney, who had in the meantime become famous as poet, soldier and statesman. Only two years later, in 1586, he was wounded at Zutphen and died at Arnhem, becoming the idol of the English nation. This book, entitled *In Physicam Gulielmi Adolphi Scribonii* is a collection of observations on Scribonius's *Physica*, first published in 1577, a philosophical work dealing with the nature of things. The book is of great rarity, but, apart from the dedication, of little

intrinsic interest at the present day. It is, nevertheless, at least a bibliographical curiosity, being one of the first books printed by the University of Cambridge after the right to use their own press had been regained, following a deprivation lasting half a century. On the title-page is a crude print of the University arms taken from a block which is really a brass tool for stamping on leather bindings. There is one other book carrying the same curious print, and the library at Shrewsbury School contains a book with a gilt impression from the same brass on the cover. Again this book brought Bright's name before a wider public in the learned world, being reprinted in Frankfurt in 1593.

We are now approaching the point at which my remarks began, that is, Bright's appointment as physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the room of Dr. Turner, the successor of the ill-fated Lopez. Turner had clearly contemplated resigning his office in the autumn of 1584, since at a meeting of the governing body on 20 September Bright brought a letter from his very influential friend, Sir Francis Walsingham, late ambassador in Paris, now a government agent and father-in-law of Sir Philip Sidney. This letter requested that, when Dr. Turner vacated his office, Dr. Bright should succeed him. It was there and then decided that "if the said Timothie Bright will practise Physick on the poore of this house till Mr. Dr. Turner shall departe, at his owne charge without any fee for the same to be paid by this house, that then if the said Mr. Timothie Bright shall be found fitt and meete for the rome that then he shall have the same rome with house and fee thereto belonging so longe as he shall well and honestly behave himselfe in the same rome and place". This sounded good enough, but meanwhile the College of Physicians were putting up their own candidate, Dr. Wootton. On 19 December 1584, the College composed a long and weighty letter of recommendation for Dr. Wootton, urging that the Hospital was an important centre for the study of "great and strange accidents and divers cases of importance not elsewhere usuall", and that it was customary for the hospitals of great cities to appoint doctors recommended by the Society and College of the Physicians of the

same city. Dr. Turner had left the Hospital by 3 March 1585, and before then Dr. Wootton, a man of real distinction, had been promised the post. But in February Bright produced, in addition to Walsingham's letter, further letters from several members of the Queen's Privy Council in his favour. The weight of influence became too great, and the promise to Wootton was revoked with a grant of £10 in compensation for his disappointment. Bright assumed office in St. Bartholomew's soon afterwards, and it had been better for the Hospital if the issue had been decided by considerations of merit rather than by the pulling of strings.

The College of Physicians was no doubt incensed by the failure of their candidate to gain the post, and two years later, in November 1587, they attempted to clip Bright's wings by summoning him to attend for examination by the President and Censors. The charge is not stated, but it must certainly have been one of infringement of the privileges of the College by practising without licence in the City of London. Bright did not answer the summons, but was condemned *in absentia* to be cast into the Fleet Prison. He was too well protected by powerful patrons and the sentence was never carried into effect.

Bright in 1585 was now thirty-five years old, with eleven years of medical experience behind him. He was given a house and garden on the Christ's Hospital side of the St. Bartholomew's area, and a stipend of forty shillings a year with an allowance of wood and coal. It may be supposed that at first he performed his duties to the satisfaction of the governing body. On 26 March 1586, soon after he had assumed office, they asked his opinion as to what the newly appointed Hospital Apothecary and the surgeons should respectively provide for ointments, plaisters and poultices. Bright replied that the Apothecary should "finde only such Medicines and drinkes as are ministered inwardly unto any of the poore", while the surgeons should provide all outward applications.

On 9 February Bright's son Paul was baptized in the hospital church of St. Bartholomew's the Less, and a month later the infant was buried there.

This is unlikely to have been Bright's first bereavement in those days when more infants died than lived, so he may have had cause to know in himself something of the causes of melancholy to which the human race is prone. In any case, it was on 23 May 1586, that he was writing "from Little St. Bartlemew's by Smithfield" the dedication of his latest book, the now famous *Treatise of Melancholy*, published with the imprint of "Thomas Vautrollier, dwelling in the Blackfriers". The publisher was a well known Huguenot refugee, who had practised as bookbinder, editor, printer and publisher in London since 1564[1]. He was now almost at the end of his distinguished career, for he died in 1587. He had not published for Bright before, but Bright's early experiences had given him sympathy for the persecuted protestants from France, and Vautrollier's knowledge of books helped him to see that Bright's treatise was worthy of his imprint. The book was dedicated to Peter Osborne, a distinguished lawyer, who had been keeper of the privy purse to Edward VI. Bright makes plain in his dedicatory epistle that the book is as much theological as medical; he will shew particularly "what the difference is betwixt natural melancholy and that heavie hand of God upon the afflicted conscience, tormented with the remorse of sinne, and feare of his judgement". He will try to give spiritual consolation, but will add his "advise of physicke helpe". The book is, in fact, an early essay in psychiatry, recognizing the interaction of body and mind, and the profound influence of an afflicted mind upon the health of the body. At the same time it shews clearly how Bright's mind was now divided between his two interests, medicine and religion. In the Preface addressed to his friend M., perhaps a fictitious character, he describes the content and purpose of the book, and ascribes to his friend a request that "I should minister unto you what my slender skil either in divinity or physic may afford". Bright's *Treatise* is therefore an important historical document for the psychiatrist and for the practitioner of psycho-somatic medicine. But this is by no means all. It is also quite clearly the forerunner

[1]See W. R. Le Fanu's "Thomas Vautrollier, Printer and Bookseller", *Proc. Huguenot Soc. of London*. 1960. XX, 12.

of Robert Burton's far more famous *Anatomy of Melancholy*, first published in 1621. Burton includes Bright, the only English name, among four writers on melancholy who had preceded him, and remarks that he does not find fault with them, but notes that none of them covers the whole ground. It is plain that Burton had read Bright's *Treatise* with great care and he often quotes his opinion in detail, as when discussing diet for melancholic persons he notes that Bright in chapter 39 allows them to eat parsnips, and in chapter 6 approves of the consumption of honey, "which hath no melancholy disposition at all".

Thus the *Treatise on Melancholy* takes its place as a lesser star alongside one of the great stars of English literature. But even this is not all. In 1872 a Shakespearian scholar, William Blades, put forward a theory that Shakespeare began life in London "as a press-reader or shop-assistant to Vautrollier". It was suggested that Richard Field of Stratford, Vautrollier's apprentice and successor, had introduced Shakespeare to the business, and Blades goes on to say: "It would be an interesting task to compare the Mad Folk of Shakespeare, most of whom have the melancholy fit, with *A Treatise of Melancholy*, which was probably read carefully for press by the youthful poet". This last statement was, of course, highly conjectural, but accorded with an observation made in 1853 that Hamlet's expression "discourse of reason" occurs in Bright's *Epistle Dedicatorie*, where he wrote: "I have enterlaced my treatise besides with disputes of Philosophie, that the learned sort of them, and such as are of quicke conceit, and delighted in discourse of reason in naturall things, may finde to passe their time with, and know the grounds and reasons of their passions, without which they might receave more discomfort, and greater cause of error". This hint of Shakespeare's indebtedness to Bright could not possibly carry conviction by itself since the phrase is found long before Shakespeare's time, but it has been reinforced by the testimony of some of the most distinguished Shakespearian scholars, and particularly by Professor Dover Wilson in his fascinating study entitled *What Happens in Hamlet*, first published in 1935. In an appendix to this book Professor Wilson lists a

long series of parallels between Bright's text and the words put by Shakespeare into the mouths of his characters in *Hamlet*, these parallels being of phrase as well as of thought. Some of the most famous sentences in the English language find their prototypes in Bright.

Early in the *Treatise* (p.13) Bright refers to "the braine as tender as a posset curd", and in one of his more medical chapters (p.270) says that "melancholy blood is thicke and grosse, and therefore easily floweth not though the vaine be opened", and then discusses the means of procuring a more healthy thinning of the blood. Now listen to the Ghost in *Hamlet* (I.v. 59-70):

> Sleeping within my orchard,
> My custom always of the afternoon,
> Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
> With juice of cursed hebenon in a vial,
> And in the porches of my ears did pour
> The leperous distilment; whose effect
> Holds such an enmity with blood of man
> That swift as quicksilver it courses through
> The natural gates and alleys of the body;
> And with a sudden vigour it doth posset
> And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
> The thin and wholesome blood: so did it mine.

Again, discussing the best circumstances for melancholic persons, Bright says (p.250) "The ayre meet for melancholike folke ought to be thinne, pure and subtile, open and patent to all winds: in respect of their temper, especially to the South and Southeast". Of this Hamlet says to Guildenstern (II.ii.396-7):

> I am but mad north-north-west: when the wind is
> southerly I know a hawk from a handsaw.

In his chapter (ix) headed *How melancholie procureth feare, sadnes, dispaire, and such other passions* Bright says (p.102): "The perturbations of

melancholie are for the most parte, sadde and fearfulle, and such as rise of them : as distrust, doubt, diffidence, or dispaire, sometimes furious, and sometimes merry in appearance, through a kinde of Sardonian, and false laughter, as the humour is disposed that procureth these diversities". In the Ghost scene Hamlet tells Horatio (II.i. 169-179):

> Here, as before, never, so help you mercy,
> How strange or odd soe'er I bear myself,
> As I perchance hereafter shall think meet
> To put an antic disposition on,
> That you, at such times seeing me, never shall
> note
> That you know aught of me.

He has warned Horatio that he is about to simulate a melancholic madness, and Bright's passage summarises most of his moods.

Elsewhere Bright introduces musical analogies into his argument (p.38): "This affecting of the minde [by the body], I understand not to be any empairing of the nature thereof; or decay of any facultie therein ; or shortning of immortality; or any such infirmitie inflicted upon the soule from the bodie (for it is farre exempt from all such alteration): but such a disposition, and such discontentment, as a false stringed lute, giveth to the musician . . . which with better instruments would . . . satisfie the eare with most pleasant and delectable harmonie. Otherwise the soule receaveth no hurt from the bodie". And again (p.250): "This effect as it is wrought by that kinde of disorder, in like manner, a perturbation whereon reason sitteth not and holdeth not the raine, is of the same aptness to disturbe the goodly order disposed by just proportion in our bodies: and putting the parts of that most consonant and pleasant harmony out of tune deliver a note, to the great discontentment of reason and much against the mindes will, which intendeth far other, then the corporall instrument effecteth". Shakespeare resolves these word-encumbered ideas in Ophelia's moving passage (III.i.158-66):

O, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's, eye, tongue, sword:
The expectancy and rose of the fair state,
The glass of fashion and the mould of form,
The observed of all observers, quite, quite down!
And I, of ladies most deject and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his music vows,
Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh;
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth
Blasted with ecstasy.

And so on. Professor Wilson considers that he has proved by weight of evidence that Shakespeare closely read and remembered Bright's book. There is one other parallel which seems to me striking, though Professor Wilson tells me that he does not think it is relevant and so does not quote it. Bright in his chapter (xvi) headed: *Whether perturbations, which are not moved by outward occasions rise of humours or not?*, has the passage (p.99): "... the heart ... obeying the mind, and those naturall rules whereby all thinges are esteemed good or bad, true or false, to be done or not to be done, ... it repugneth oft times al the strong conclusions whatsoever reason can make to the contrarie". This appears to me to adumbrate in a remarkable way Hamlet's phrase in relation to a different dilemma in his so famous soliloquy (III.i.56-60):

To be, or not to be: that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them.

Another commentator[1] has advanced a whole series of references from Bright to illustrate the thesis that melancholy and procrastination are

[1]M. I. O'Sullivan, (1926) *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*. XLI, 667-79.

1. St. Paul's *Epistle to Titus* written by Bright in Charactery

closely connected, whence Shakespeare may have derived his portrayal of Hamlet as the man forever inventing reasons for putting off the moment of action.

Now, therefore, *A Treatise of Melancholy* shines with the reflected glory of the greatest drama that the human mind has yet produced. In sum, the importance of this modest volume put out from "Little St. Bartlemew's by Smithfield" in 1586 can scarcely be exaggerated. The *Treatise* was almost the last book published by Vautrollier before he died, and it was reprinted for another publisher, John Windet, with the errors corrected, in the same year. A third edition was printed by William Stansby, Windet's successor, in 1613. All three editions are now very uncommon. Except for a photographic facsimile of the first edition published in the United States in 1940, Bright's *Treatise* has not been printed again. This seems to me surprising, though it must be admitted that Bright's elaborate and involved prose does not make for easy reading; added to which the text in all the editions has no paragraph divisions, so that the pages of small solid type are somewhat daunting to the eye.

In March 1586 Bright's old friend, Vincent Skinner, wrote a letter to Michael Hicks, one of Lord Burghley's confidential secretaries, an office once occupied by Skinner himself. In this letter he told Hicks that Dr. Bright had "a desire to be insinuated to the acquaintance of Mr. Robert Cecill". He then expresses his wish to serve Bright, and says "he hath enterprised a matter of rare noveltie", out of which he wanted "to have some effectual fruit", that is, of course, recognition and financial gain. Skinner enclosed with his letter a paper, still to be seen in the British Museum[1], disclosing that Bright's invention was a system of shorthand. The paper shewed the whole of St. Paul's *Epistle to Titus* written in vertical columns in the new shorthand cipher, and this was intended to impress Cecil, Burghley's influential son, with its value and importance, so that he would induce the Queen to give Bright the privilege of being the only

[1]B.M. Dept. of MSS. Lansdowne 51, article 27, f. 56 verso.

teacher of his invention—apart from his brother, who already shared it. He thought it would be of special value in the Law Courts so as "to take a speech from any man's mouth as he delivereth it", and also for University students. In fact Queen Elizabeth did grant Bright's request[1], giving him by letters patent dated 26 July 1588 for a period of fifteen years the exclusive right of teaching and printing books in the new characters. It is common to designate Bright as "the father of shorthand", though it has to be remembered, as Bright himself was well aware, that shorthand was known in classical times, and that it was in use among the Roman *notarii* under the Cæsars. Their system is believed to have been devised by a man named Tiro, a freedman of Cicero, the system employing symbols of various kinds and abbreviations of the letters of the alphabet. Various modifications were introduced, particularly by Seneca in the first century A.D., and finally by Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, in the third century, to serve the interests of the Christian religion. A good deal is known about the Ciceronian system of shorthand. According to Sir Isaac Pitman it used "all the principles of the stenographic art as at present practised, namely the adoption of simpler forms than the common letters of the alphabet, making each letter the representative of some common word, leaving out such letters as could be spared, particularly the vowels, in order to save time, and sometimes joining the initials or other parts of several words, in order to express them by one series of forms, and, if possible, without removing the hand from the paper".[2] Modern practitioners of shorthand have gained brevity since classical times by means of a simpler alphabet. Even Roman Emperors, such as Augustus and Titus, themselves practised shorthand, so that Bright was quite in order in introducing his new form of writing to the notice of Queen Elizabeth, though it cannot be claimed that he invented shorthand. But he did re-invent it, and there is no evidence that it was known in modern times in any country besides England,

[1]1589 26 July: T. BRIGHT M.D. All works in Character and such other works as he might compile, &c. For fifteen years. 31 Eliz. Part 9 (Arber's *Transcripts, II.* 16)

[2]Pitman's *A History of Shorthand*, fourth edition, London. [1918] p.4.

where it is said to have been brought to a degree of perfection not reached by any other nation in Europe. So let us give Bright the undoubted credit for the revival of a lost art.

Bright's version of the *Epistle to Titus* is the earliest example of British shorthand known to exist. There can be no doubt that it was in his house within the precincts of St. Bartholomew's that he elaborated his invention and prepared to publish a book on the subject as soon as he received the Queen's licence for a fifteen year monopoly. The book was accordingly published in the same year under the title:

Characterie. An Arte of shorte, swift, and secrete writing by Character.

It carried the imprint of John Windet, publisher of the second edition of *A Treatise on Melancholy* two years before. Bright dedicated his book to the Queen, pleading that "my invention being altogether of English yeeld, where your Majestie is the Ladye of the Soyle, it appertayneth of right to you onely".

The book is a little duodecimo, now of great rarity. The edition may have been small and it was no doubt used extensively. Only six copies are known to have survived to the present time. I have seen four of these, and only two are in really immaculate condition. These belong respectively to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres and to University College, London. The others, even the one that belonged to the diarist, Samuel Pepys, all have various defects. The British Museum[1] has only a manuscript copy of the book made soon after its publication. In at least one copy Bright's motto: *Ingenio, arte, manu* (By ability, by art, by hand), has been written with a fine pen probably by Bright himself at the end of *The Epistle Dedicatorie*. The same motto is found on Bright's seal, which shews also a winged hand holding a quill pen tracing symbols in charactery seeming to mean: "Man must heal".

The system propounded by Bright in his book differs considerably from that used in the *Epistle to Titus*. He now had a simplified alphabet of symbols for eighteen letters, each group—c and k; i, j and y; s and z;

[1]B.M. Add. MS 35,333, art 6. Formerly Phillipps MS 21538

u, v, and w—being regarded as one letter. To these symbols he added a variety of marks to indicate particular words beginning with the letter symbolised. These arbitrary marks accounted for 537 words, of which he gives a list, and these had to be learnt by heart. Further words with no charactery symbol could be given by writing a synonym in charactery and placing the initial letter of the desired word on the left-hand side. If the stenographer wished to write *abandon* he must put the symbol for *forsake* with the symbol for *a* alongside. One commentator has said that by his use of initial signs Bright could "change *Abbots* into *Bishops*, and transmute *Metal* into *Gold*, *Silver*, or *Lead*". He added that he could change *Angels* into *Devils* by a stroke of his pen, but Bright's biographer, Mr. William J. Carlton, points out that this is incorrect. Bright's synonym for *Angel* was *Message* and for *Devil* was *Mind*. Bright claimed that students could learn his system in a month, though modern critics have condemned it as being clumsy and perplexing.

Two copies of *Characterie* contain a folding table giving "A generall view of the Art of Charactery", but this cannot be taken in at first glance.[1]

It appears from the Oxford Dictionary that Bright was the first to use the term 'charactery', meaning the expression of thoughts by symbols or characters. Shakespeare learned the word, presumably from Bright's book, and ten years later used it twice in his plays. In *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, 1598, is the line (V.v.77):

> Fairies use flowers for their charactery,

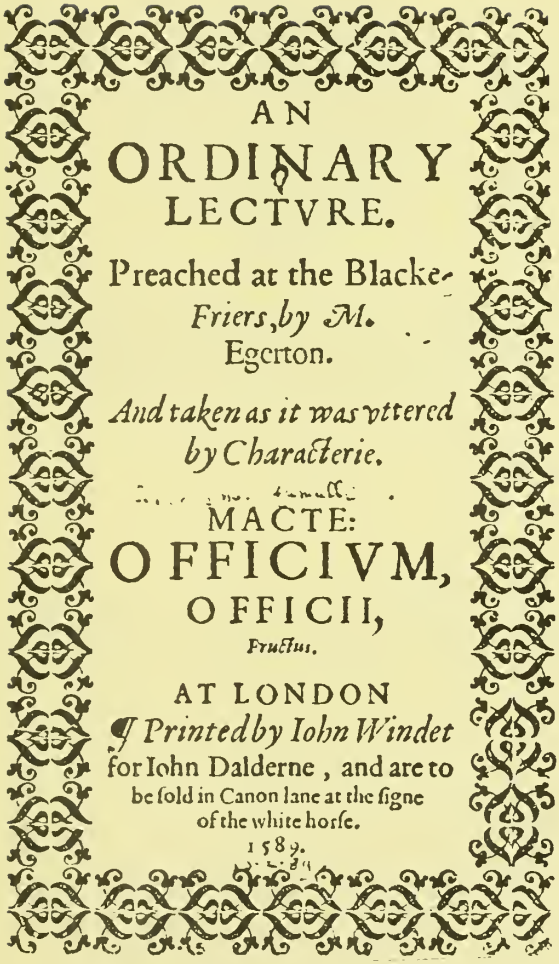
and in *Julius Cæsar*, 1601, Brutus says to Portia (II.i.308):

> All my engagements I will construe to thee,
> All the Charactery of my sad brows.

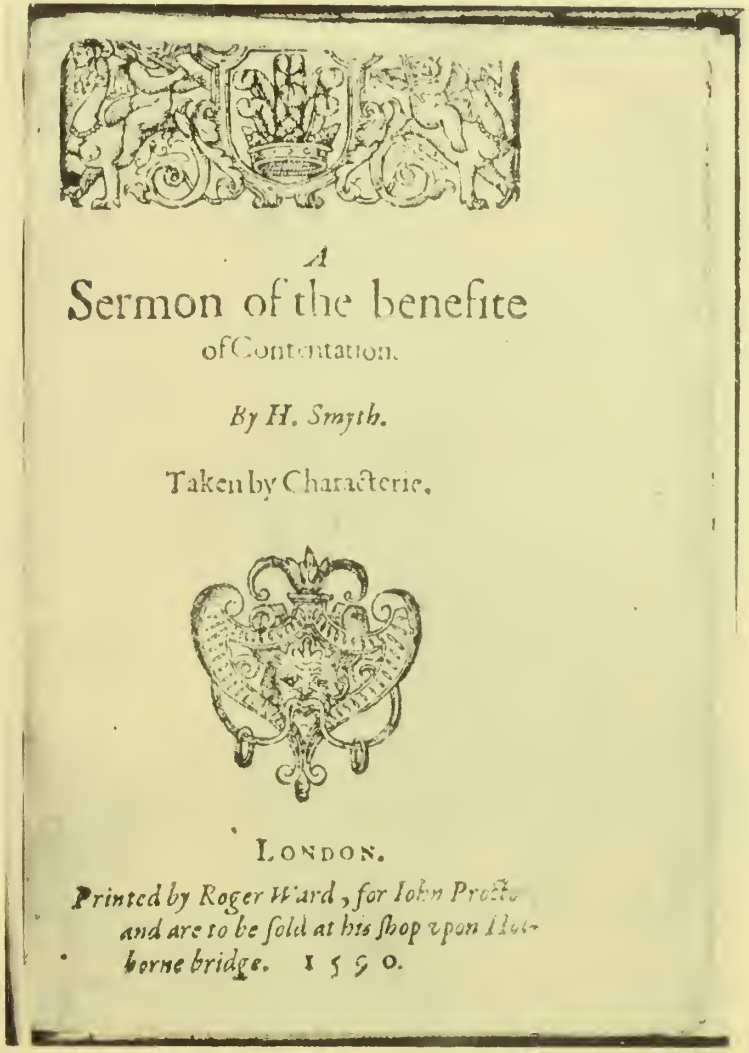
The term was later replaced by 'brachygraphy' and 'stenography', the last word still surviving in the form 'stenographer' for 'writer of shorthand'.

Bright's invention was soon put to practical use, particularly for recording sermons. In 1589, only one year after the publication of his *Characterie*, a lecture on *Genesis* by the preacher, Stephen Egerton, was

[1]See facsimile, facing p. 36.


AN
ORDINARY
LECTVRE.
Preached at the Blacke-
Friers, by M.
Egerton.
And taken as it was vttered
by Characterie.
MACTE:
OFFICIVM,
OFFICII,
Fructus.
AT LONDON
Printed by Iohn Windet
for Iohn Dalderne, and are to
be ſold in Canon lane at the ſigne
of the white horſe.
1589.

2. Title-page of Egerton's *Ordinary Lecture*, 1589



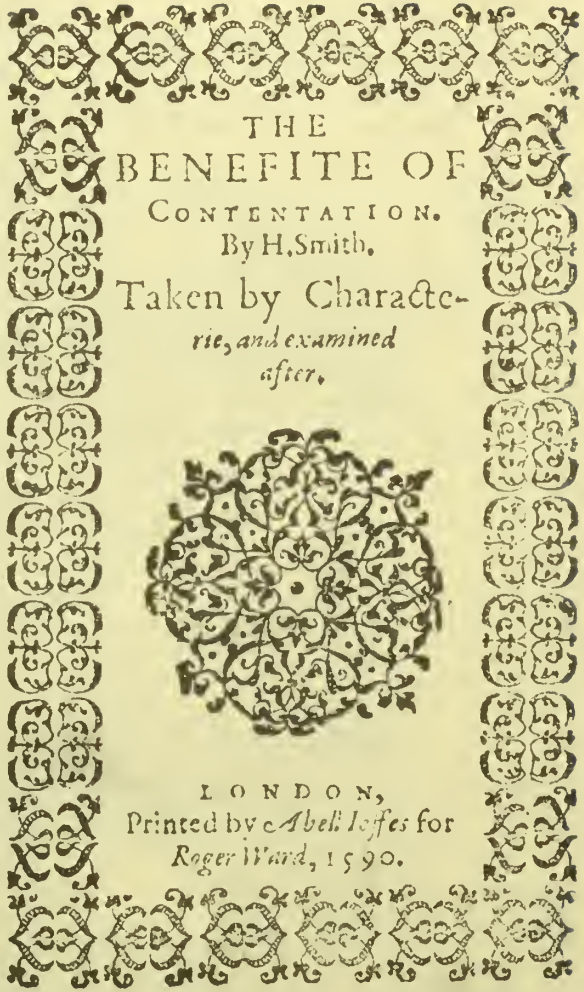
A
Sermon of the benefite
of Contentation.

By H. Smyth.

Taken by Characterie.

LONDON.
Printed by Roger Ward, for Iohn Proctor and are to be ſold at his ſhop vpon Holborne bridge. 1590.

3. Title-page of Smith's *Sermon*, 1590



THE
BENEFITE OF
CONTENTATION.
By H. Smith.
Taken by Characterie, *and examined after.*

LONDON,
Printed by *Abell Ieffes* for *Roger Ward*, 1590.

4. Title-page of Smith's *Sermon*, revised, 1590

"taken as it was uttered by Characterie", by a young "Practitioner in that Facultie" and published by John Dalderne. The only known copy of this book is now in the Folger Shakespeare Library[1] in Washington, D.C. The Bodleian Library has a second edition published in 1603. A much more celebrated preacher, Henry Smith, nicknamed the 'silver-tongued', also found his sermons being printed by a practitioner of charactery. His *Sermon of the benefite of Contentation* was published in an unauthorised edition in 1590 and others followed. The 'young practitioner' under the initials A.S. provided a Preface to the sermon, claiming that "I have not willingly missed one word whereby either the truth of doctrine might be perverted or the meaning of the Preacher altered". The preacher himself was not so sure of this when he saw this pirated edition, for, as can be seen from the title-page of his own edition published in the same year[2], the text as taken by the 'young practitioner' was 'examined after', and was extensively corrected.

Several authorities on Shakespeare's plays, including Sir Edmund Chambers and Sir Walter Greg, have believed that the inaccuracies in the quarto texts of both *Hamlet* and *King Lear* were due to their having been printed from shorthand records made during performances; but Dr. G. I. Duthie[3] disproved this in 1949, and we need no longer believe that Shakespeare could have had any grievance of this sort against Bright's invention.

There were other fields in which shorthand could be used to further acts of piracy. One of these incidents best known in the medical profession is Abernethy's action brought against the proprietors of the *Lancet* in 1824 for publishing lectures given by him at St. Bartholomew's. They had presumably been taken down in shorthand by a student.

Having successfully launched his new invention for the benefit of the

[1]The title-page is reproduced here by kind permission of the Librarian to the Folger Library.

[2]These title-pages are reproduced by permission from copies in the British Museum (4452.a.29. and 4474.b.65).

[3]*Elizabethan Shorthand and the First Quarto of King Lear*, Oxford, 1949.

preachers, Bright next turned his attention to the welfare of the common man. An immensely popular work in the latter part of the sixteenth century was the huge folio commonly known as *Foxe's Book of Martyrs*. This expensive and unwieldy work Bright thought should be made more generally available in a less expensive and more convenient form, so he accordingly compiled an abridgement. This was published in 1589 as a small quarto—but it was a fat one, the text occupying 798 pages. In this book Bright's nationalism again comes out, as in the *English Medicines*. To his abridgement of Foxe he prefixed "A speciall note of England", listing his country's particular contributions to Christianity. This he summed up in his rather extravagant last sentence: "Englande, the first that embraced the Gospel; the onely establisher of it throughout the world; and the first reformed". He dedicated his work to his old patron, Sir Francis Walsingham. The Company of Stationers tried unsuccessfully to protect their rights in the full text of Foxe by taking action against the author and printer of the *Abridgement* for infringement; but Bright was protected by a Royal Patent, as indicated on the title-page, and the Company lost £9 5s. in the costs of the action.

This heavy task, self-imposed in the interests of his religion, serves to focus our attention upon the fact that Bright was increasingly devoting his energies to service in the church. We need not be surprised, therefore, to learn from an entry in the St. Bartholomew's Hospital journal that, on 7 February 1589/90, letters were brought applying on Bright's behalf for the curacy of Christ Church, which served a parish together with the Bluecoat School adjoining the Hospital. The magnificent church and its registers were destroyed by the Great Fire in 1666, but the appointments were controlled by the Governors of the Hospital and the lists of the "singing priests" in the Hospital archives do not contain Bright's name[1]. It seems that, although he was supported by letters from the Archbishop of Canterbury, his application was unsuccessful.

Bright was a man of many parts, but it is apparent that by 1590, five

[1]Information kindly supplied by the Hospital Archivist.

years after his appointment as physician to the Hospital, his interest in medicine and the care of the patients was sadly on the wane. His religion, his studies in shorthand, and his books had no doubt made serious inroads into the time he should have devoted to his patients, and so flagrant did this become that towards the end of 1590 Bright was warned to appear before the Court of Governors of the Hospital. On 13 March he attended the Court and was told that "he did not observe such orders as appertaynethe unto his office". He then demanded that the complaint should be made in writing, and having received this he was told to attend again at the next Court. On 17 April 1591 the Court made a new order "for that the Doctor of this house dothe not execute his office about the poore in such sorte as he ought to doe, for not presenting such medicynes unto the Apothecary as should be ministred the next day followinge unto the poore". The patients and their medicines were therefore to be entered in future in a book, so as to ensure that the doctor made prescriptions and that they were duly administered. By 21 August of the same year the patience of the Governors was at an end. "This day it is ordered & agreed for that Dr. Bright hath bine often warned for neglectinge his dewty about the poore of this house, That there be staye made of such billets & coles which sholde be dewe unto him, And that he shall have knowledge & warning to departe at Michellmas next", that is to say he was sacked and was to leave by 29 September 1591.

So Bright was ignominiously dismissed from his hospital for gross neglect of his duties—though that event did not altogether end his interest in medicine when it suited him. Shortly after his dismissal Bright left London, having been presented to the living of Methley, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, two months previously. He knew, therefore, before exposing himself to the risk of a well-merited dismissal that he would have a rectory to which he could remove himself and his by now numerous family. There is also documentary evidence that he had signed a compact with John Savile, owner of the Methley estate, that if ever he intended to resign the living he would secretly inform Savile of the fact,

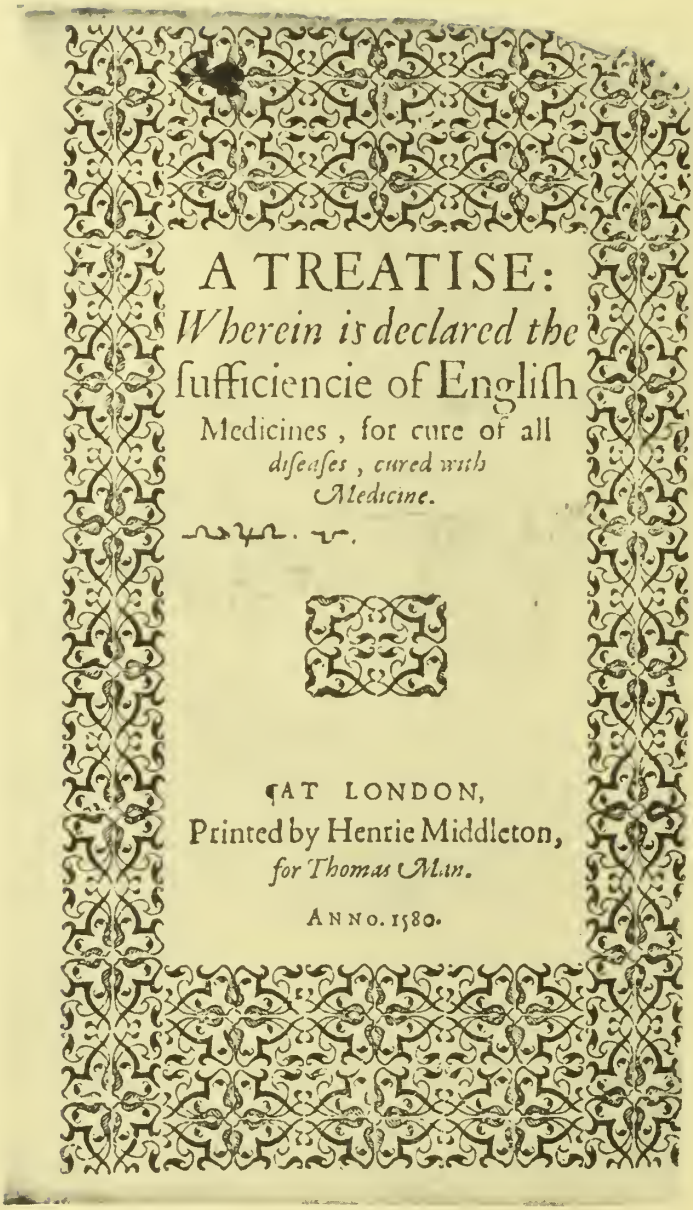
so that he could bring influence to bear in favour of Savile's nominee, whoever he might be. Simony seems to be the clear implication of this intrigue. Within a year of coming to Methley, Bright was engaged in a somewhat discreditable lawsuit concerning payment of tithes, and the documents connected with this shew that he was still deriving a considerable income from the practice of medicine; he is also reputed to have interested himself in the medicinal waters at Haregate, afterwards known as Harrogate Spa. Mr. Carlton suggests that he would have agreed with Sir Thomas Browne when he wrote: "I can cure vices by physick when they remain incurable by divinity; they shall obey my pills when they contemn their precepts". In the end Bright made a move to resign his living, and was given another more lucrative one at Barwick-in-Elmet, only twelve miles away from Methley, though in fact he did not vacate his cure there.

Bright's biographer does not believe that he spent his last days in his Yorkshire village. His brother William was a public preacher in Shrewsbury and catechist of the scholars at the school, and it seems that by the year 1615 Timothie had joined his brother there. In August of that year he was ill and made his will and testament in expectation of his approaching death. He divided his books, including a Hebrew Bible, a Syriac testament and learned works in Italian, Greek and Latin, between his brother William and his son Titus, a Doctor of Physic, and it is apparent from his will that he was greatly interested in music. To his brother he left his theorbo (a kind of lute) and his Irish harp; his other instruments to his son. The bulk of his estate he left to his wife. He died in Shrewsbury a month later, aged 65, and was buried in St. Mary's Church.

Dr. Timothie Bright was not by our standards a wholly admirable person, and no painted portrait is known by which we might gain insight into his character and so, perhaps, modify our judgement; but he was clearly a man of real ability and initiative, and his achievement deserves to be remembered. He has gained some posthumous credit by having been the great-grandfather of the celebrated Restoration dramatist, William Congreve.

[The standard life of Bright is *Timothe Bright Doctor of Phisicke. A Memoir of "The Father of Modern Shorthand"*, by William J. Carlton, London, 1911. I am greatly indebted to Mr. Carlton's researches and wish also to acknowledge help given by Professor Dover Wilson.]

BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF
DR. TIMOTHIE BRIGHT


A TREATISE:
Wherein is declared the
ſufficiencie of Engliſh
Medicines, for cure of all
diſeaſes, cured with
Medicine.

AT LONDON,
Printed by Henrie Middleton,
for Thomas Man.

ANNO. 1580.

5. Title-page of *English Medicines*, 1580

1 ENGLISH MEDICINES [STC 3751] 4° 1580

Title, within lace border of printer's flowers: A Treatise :/ Wherein is declared the/ sufficiencie of English/ Medicines, for cure of all/ diseases, cured with/ Medicine./ [*ornament of printer's flowers*]/ ¶ At London,/ Printed by Henrie Middleton,/ for Thomas Man./ Anno. 1580.

Collation: A^4 B-F^4; 24 leaves.

Contents: Ai title; *Aiia-b* (pp. 3-4) *The Epistle* to *the Lord Zouch,* signed *T.B.; Aiija* (p. 5) *To the gentle Reader; Aiijb* blank; *Aiva*-Fiiij*b* (pp. 7-48) *A Treatise of English Medicines.*

Note: The text ends at the top of Fiiij*b*, with *Finis* below. Entered in the Stationers' Register in 1580 (Arber's *Transcript,* II. 365)

ix° die ffebruarij

Thomas Man. Licenced unto him under th[e h]andes of the wardens *A Treatyce wherein is Declared the sufficiencye of English medycines for cure of all diseases cured with medicine* vj^d

The authorship was attributed by Watt (*Bib. Brit.,* 1824), and by Arber to T[homas] B[edford], though without any real evidence. This was corrected by Halkett and Laing in 1888. For the evidence of Bright's authorship see Carlton's *Timothe Bright,* 1911, pp. 19-22. Lord Zouch, to whom the book is dedicated, was a contemporary of Bright at Trinity, was interested in horticulture, and kept a 'physic garden' in Hackney.

Copies: BM (547. d. 27. I. 4), EHRP, GWU; Wisconsin University.

2 ENGLISH MEDICINES [STC 3750] 4° 1580

Title, collation, contents; As in no. 1

Note: This is another issue of no. 1 with additional matter on the last page, so that the text ends at the foot of Fiiij*b*, without the word *Finis* below.

Copies: BLO (Vet. A. I. f. 7), WHML; FSL, HEH.

3 ENGLISH MEDICINES [STC 3752] 4° 1615

Title, in border of printer's flowers within rules: A/ Treatise,/ vvherein is decla-/red the sufficiencie of/ English Medicines, for cure of/ all

Diseases, cured with/ Medicines./ [*rule*]/ Whereunto is added a col-/ lection of Medicines growing/ (for the most part) within our English/ Climat, approoued and experimented/ against the Iaundise, Dropsie,/ Stone, Falling-sicknesse,/ Pestilence./ [*rule*]/ At London,/ Printed by H. L. for Tho./ Man. 1615.

Collation: *A*-I^{8}; 72 leaves.

Contents: *A*1 sign. *A*; *A*2 title; *A*3*a*-A4*a* *The Epistle Dedicatorie* to *Lord Zouch*, signed *T.B.*; *A*4*b* *To the gentle Reader*; *A*6*a*-*A*7*a* *A briefe Table*; *A*7*b*-*A*8*b* blank; B1*a*-F1*a* (pp. 1-65) *A Treatise of English medicines*; F1*b* blank; F2*a* sub-title to *A Collection of Medicines growing for the most part within our English Climat . . . At London printed*, 1615.; F2*b* blank; F3*a*-G5*b* (pp. [69]-90) *A Collection* &c.; G6*a*-H3*a* (pp. 91-101) *A Catalogue of simple English Medicines, easie to be prepared, against the Dropsie*; H3*b*-H8*a* (pp. [102]-111) *A Catalogue of English Medicines, against the Stone* &c.; H8*b*-I8*a* (pp. 112-127) *A Catalogue of English Medicines, against the Epilepsie*; I8*b* blank. *Erratum*, one line, at foot of I8*a*.

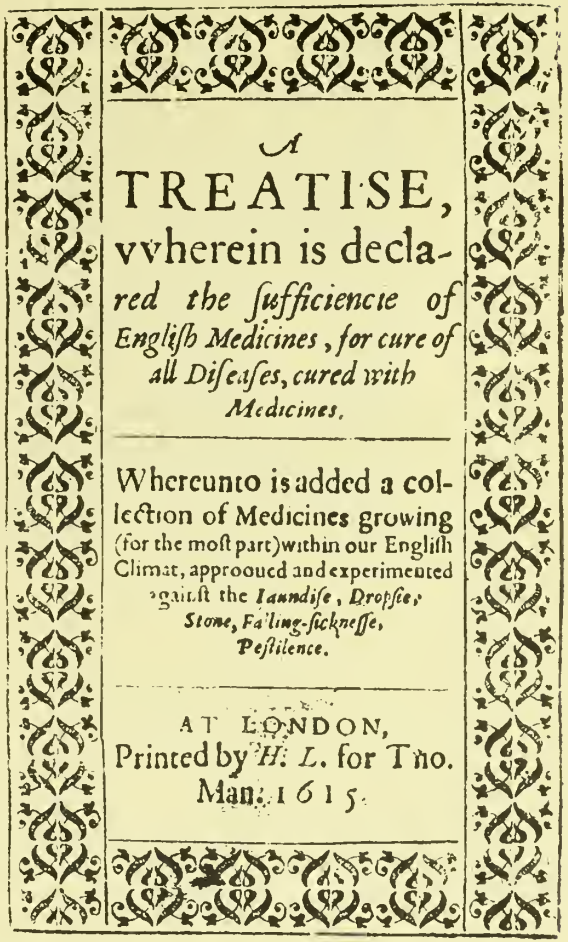
Note: This edition was entered in the Stationers' Register (Arber's *Transcript.* II. 571) as follows:

21 Augusti 1615

Master Man th'elder Jonas Man	Entred for theire Copie by Consent of a full Court holden this Day A booke called A treatise wherein is declared the Sufficiencie of English medicins for cure of all Deseases &c. vjd

This edition is mentioned by Burton in his *Anatomy of Melancholy* (Part II. Sect. iv. Mem. i. Subsec. iii): "It was a thing that *Fernelius* much laboured in his *French* practice, to reduce all his cure to our proper and domestick physick: So did *Janus Cornarius*, and *Martin Rulandus* in *Germany*, *T.B.* with us, as appeareth by a treatise of his divulged in our tongue 1615, to prove the sufficiency of *English* medicines, to the cure of all manner of diseases". Carlton also notes that the book is mentioned as "a Tract (called the Practice of home Medicines)" in *Newes out of York-Shire*, London, 1626, by Michael Stanhope, who refers to Bright by name as the author.

Copies: BM (1038. d. 40), BLO (S. 24. med.), GWU, K, WHML; HEH.



A
TREATISE,
vvherein is declared the ſufficiencie of Engliſh Medicines, for cure of all Diſeaſes, cured with Medicines.

Whereunto is added a collection of Medicines growing (for the moſt part) within our Engliſh Climat, approoued and experimented againſt the *Iaundiſe, Dropſie, Stone, Falling-ſickneſſe, Peſtilence.*

AT LONDON,
Printed by *H. L.* for Tho. Man. 1615.

6. Title-page of *English Medicines*, 1615

A
COLLECTION OF
Medicines, growing for the *moſt part within our Engliſh Cli-*mat; approued and expe-*rimented againſt* the
Iaundiſe,
Dropſie,
Stone,
Falling Sickeneſſe,
and Peſtilence.

Set downe alphabetically, for the eaſe *of all, that ſhall haue occaſion to* vſe them.

Arnold. de villa noua.
Qui poteſt mederi ſimplicibus, fruſtra quærit compoſita.

At LONDON printed,
1615.

7. Sub-title of *A Collection of Medicines*, 1615

w. 153.

HYGIEINA,
id est
DE SANITATE TUENDA MEDICINAE PARS PRIMA, AUTHORE TIMOTHEO BRIGHTO CANTABRIGIENSI, MEDICINÆ DOCTORE.

Ἀσκησις ὑγιείης ακριβὶ τροφῆς ἀοκνὶκ πόνος.
Sanitatis ſtudium, &c.



LONDINI,
Excudebat H. Middletonus,
impenſis T. M.

8. Title-page of *Hygieina*, 1582

MEDICINÆ THERAPEVTICÆ PARS: DE DYSCRASIA CORPORIS HVMANI:

AVTHORE *TIMOTHEO BRIGHTO* CANTABRIGIENSI:
MEDICINÆ DOCTORE.

Ad honoratiſſimum virum Dominum Gulielmum Cecilium: &c. literarum patronum ac Mæcenatem ſummum.



LC IDINI,
Excudebat Henricus Middletonus
impenſis Thomæ Man.
1583.

9. Title-page of *Therapeutica*, 1583

4 HYGIEINA [STC 3744] 8° [1582]

Title: [*printer's flower*] Hygieina,/ id est/ De Sanitate/ Tuenda Medicinæ/ Pars Prima, Authore/ Timotheo Brighto Canta-/ brigiensi, Medici-/ næ Doctore./ Α"σκησις ὑγίειης ἀκορίη τροφῆς ἀοκνιη πονων. Sanitatis studium, &c./ [*printer's device*]/ Londini,/ Excudebat H. Middletonus,/ impensis. T.M.

Collation: A-H^{8}; 64 leaves.

Contents: A1 blank; A2 title; A3*a*-A6*a* *Epistola Dedicatoria* to William Cecil, Lord Burghley, signed *Tinotheus* [sic] *Brightus;* A6*b* blank; A7*a*-A8*b* *Ad Studiosum Lectorem;* B1*a*-H6*b* (pp. 1-108) *Hygieina;* H7*a*-H8*b* blank.

Note: The book does not carry a date, but it was entered in the Stationers' Company register to Man in 1582 (Arber's *Transcripts.* II. 409):

> ultimo Die marcij
>
> Thomas Man. Licenced to him under th[e h]ande of master Dewce a booke intituled *De Sanitate tuenda medicinæ pars prima Authore TIMOTHEO BRIGHTO medicinæ Doctore* vj^{d}

Middleton's device on the title-page of Christ with the lost lamb with the motto PERIIT ET INVENTA EST is no. 202*γ* in McKerrow's *Printers' and Publishers' Devices.* Page 16 is numbered 18; the pagination is otherwise correct.

Copies: BM (1039. f. 16), BLO (2 copies, 8° S42 Med.; 8° B24 Med.), LINC, LNRM, LNRS (Heber copy), MRCH, MSLN, ULC (N*. 14. 24^{1} (G)).

5 HYGIEINA 8° 1588

Title: Hygieina :/ id est,/ De Sanitate/ Tuenda, Medicinæ/ Pars Prima./ Authore/ Timotheo Brighto Canta-/ brigiensi, Medicinæ Doctore./ Α"σκησις ὑγίειης ἀκορίη τροφῆς ἀοκνιη πονων./ [*publisher's device*]/ Francofurdi/ Apud Joannem Wechelum,/ MDLXXXVIII.

Collation: A-E^{8}; 40 leaves.

Contents: A1 title; A2*a*-A3*b* (pp. 3-6) *Epistola Dedicatoria* to Sir William Cecil signed *Timotheus Brightus;* A4*a*-A5*a* (pp. 7-9) *Præfatio;* A5*b*-E6*a* (pp. 10-75) *Hygieina, Pars Prima;* E6*b*-E8*b* blank.

Note: Page 47 is numbered 37; the pagination is otherwise correct.

Copies: BM (1039. f. 17. (1)), K.

6 THERAPEUTICA [STC 3746] 8° 1583

Title: Medicinæ/ Therapeuticæ/ Pars : De Dyscrasia/ Corporis Humani :/ Authore Timotheo/ Brighto Cantabrigiensi :/ Medicinæ Doctore./ Ad honoratissimum virum Dominum/ Gulielmum Cecilium : &c. literarum/ patronum ac Mæcenatem summum./ [*printer's device*]/ Londini,/ Excudebat Henricus Middletonus/ impensis Thomæ Man./ 1583.

Collation: A^8 B-M^8 N^4; 100 leaves.

Contents: *A*1 title; *A2a-A7a* (pp. [3]-13) *Epistola Dedicatoria* to William Cecil, Lord Burghley, signed *Cantabrigia, ex aedibus meis xiiij. Martii,* 1582. *Timotheus Brightus; A7b* Latin and Greek lines *In secundam Medicinæ partem Doctoris Brighti;* A8*a*-N4*b* (pp. [15]-200) *Medicinæ Therapeuticæ Pars.*

Note: The book was entered in the Stationers' Company register to Man in 1583 (Arber's *Transcripts.* II. 427):

> Decimo Sexto Die Augusti
> Thomas Man. Licenced unto him under the wardens handes Medicinæ Therapeuticæ pars per TYMOTHEUM BRIGHTUS . . vjd

Pages 86 and 198 are numbered 88 and 170; the pagination is otherwise correct. The device on the title-page is the same as in no. 4.

Copies: BM (775. d. 2), BLO (S. 42. med.), EHU, DNT, LNRM, LNRP, MRCH, MSLN, ULC (N*. 14. 24^2 (G)).

7 THERAPEUTICA 8° 1589

Title: Therapeutica ;/ Hoc est,/ De Sanitate/ Restituenda,/ Medicinæ/ Pars Altera :/ Auctore/ Timotheo Brighto Canta-/ brigiensi, Medicinæ doctore./ Ad Honoratissimum Vi-/ rum, Dominum Gulielmum Ce-/ cilium, &c. literarum patro-/ num & Mæcenatem./ Omnibus cujusvis facultatis studiosis per-/ utilis, ac propé necessaria./ [*publisher's device*]/ Francofurdi/ Apud Joannem Wechelum,/ [*rule*]/ MDLXXXIX.

Collation: A^8 B-L^8; 88 leaves.

Contents: *A*1 title; *A2a*-A4*a* (pp. 3-7) *Epistola Dedicatoria* to William Cecil, Lord Burghley, signed *Cantabrigia, ex ædibus meis* 14. *Martii,* 1582. *Timotheus Brightus; A4b* Latin and Greek lines *In secundam Medicinæ partem D. Timothei Brighti; A5a*-L8*a* (pp. 9-175) *Medicinæ Therapeuticæ Pars, De Dyscrasia Corporis Humani;* L8*b* blank.

Copies: BM (1039. f. 17), K.

8 HYGIEINA, THERAPEUTICA, &C. 8° 1598

First title: Hygieina,/ id est,/ De Sanitate/ Tuenda, Medici-/ næ Pars Prima./ Auctore/ Timotheo Brighto Can-/tabrigiensi, Medicinæ Doctore./ Cui accesserunt De Studiosorum sanitate/ libri III, Marsilii Ficini./ [*usual Greek quotation*]/ 15 [*printer's device*] 98/ Francofurti/ Ex Officina Paltheniana, sumtibus hered./ Petri Fischeri & Ionae Rhodii.

Second title: Therapeutica ;/ Hoc est,/ De Sanitate/ Restituenda,/ Medicinæ/ Pars Altera :/ Auctore/ Timotheo Brighto Canta-/ brigiensi, Medicinæ doctore./ [*usual Latin quotation*]/ [&c. as on first title]

Third title: Marsilii/ Ficini, Medici Flo-/ rentini, atque Phi-/losophi Platonici/ celeberrimi,/ Libri III. De Vita./ I. De Studiosorum Sanitate tuenda./ II. De Vita eorum producenda./ III. De Vita valida & longa cœlitus comparanda./ Omnibus literatis tam vtiles quam necessarii./ [*printer's device*]/
Francofurti/ Ex Officina Paltheniana, sumtibus hered./ Petri Fischeri & Ionae Rhodii./ [*rule*]/ M. D. XCVIII.

Collation: A-F^{8}, A-G^{8},)(^{8}, A-M^{8}; 208 leaves.

Contents: A1 first title; A2*a*-A4*a* (pp. 3-7) *Epistola dedicatoria;* A4*b*-A5*b* (pp. 8-10) *Præfatio;* A6*a*-F5*b* (pp. 11-90) *Hygieina;* F6*a*-F8*a* blank; A1 second title; A2*a*-A3*a* (pp. 3-5) *Epistola dedicatoria;* A5*b* Latin and Greek lines; A6*a*-G8*a* (pp. 7-111) *Therapeutica;* G8*b* blank;)(1*a* third title;)(2*a*-)(3*a* *Præfatio;*)(3*b*-)(5*b* *Index;*)(6*a*-)(8*b* *M. Ficini Apologia;* A1*a*-M7*b* (pp. 1-260) text; M8 blank.

Copies: K, LNRM, MSLN, Queen's College, Oxford, WHML (lacks part III); NMLW.

9 HYGIEINA, THERAPEUTICA, &C. 12° 1647

First title: Hygieina,/ [*&c. as in no. 8*]/ 16 [*device*] 47./ Moguntiæ,/ Typis Nicolai Heyll,/ Sumpt. Philippi Iacobi Fischeri.

Second title: Therapeutica,/ [*&c. as in no. 8*]/ 16 [*device*] 47./ [*&c. as in first title*]

Third title: Marsilii/ Ficini, [*&c. ? as in no. 8*]/ 16 [*device*] 47/ [*&c. ? as in first title*]

Collation: A-D^{12}, A-E^{12}, (third part not seen).

Contents: A1 title; A2*a*- A4*a* (pp. 3-7) *Epistola dedicatoria;* A4*b*-A5*b* (pp. 8-10) *Praefatio;* A6*a*-D10*b* (pp. 8-92) *Hygieina;* D11*a*-D12*b* blank; A1 second title; A2*a*-A3*a* (pp. 3-5) *Epistola dedicatoria;* A3*b* (p. 6) Latin and Greek lines; A4*a*-E11*b* (pp. 7-116) *Therapeutica;* E12 blank; A1 third title, (third part not seen).

Copies: BM (8630. a. 13. (a), lacking third part), K (lacking third part).

10 IN PHYSICAM SCRIBONII [STC 3745] 8° 1584

Title: In Physicam/ Gulielmi Adol-/ phi Scribonii,/ Post secundam editionem ab autore denuò/ copiosissimè adauctam, & in III. Libros/ distinctam./ Animadversiones Timothei Brighti/ Cantabrigiensis, medicinæ/ Doctoris./ [*Cambridge University arms in an oval*]/ Cantabrigiae,/ Ex officina Thomæ Thomasij./ 1584.

Collation: ¶^{4} A-P^{8} Q^{6}; 130 leaves.

Contents: ¶i title; ¶ij*a*- iv*b* *Epistola Dedicatoria* to Sir Philip Sidney, signed *Ipswicho.* 16. *Martij. T. Brightus;* A1*a*-Q6*b* (pp. 1-224, 245-272) *Animadversiones; errata* slip pasted onto foot of Q6*b* (in my copy only).

Note: Pages 225-244 are omitted in the pagination.

This book was one of the first printed by Thomas after the right to print books at Cambridge was restored in 1584. The impression of the University arms on the title-page has the appearance of having been printed from a wood-block, but, in fact, as I was informed by Mr. J. T. C. Oates, it was taken from a metal book-binding tool. An example of its use in this way is to be seen in a binding in Shrewsbury School Library (*Liber Iobi Homilis Ludovici Lavateri Explicatur*, Zurich, 1585). It is the centrepiece in a larger ornamental stamp and is reproduced in J. B. Oldham's *Shrewsbury School Bindings*, 1943, pl. XLVII, A. VI. I. The copy of *Scribonius* in ULC is bound with another uniform volume, with the same arms on the title-page and also dedicated to Sir Philip Sidney (*P. Rami Dialecticæ Libri Duo, scholiis G. Tempelii. Cantabrigiae, Ex officina Thomæ Thomasii.* 1584).

Copies: BM (1135. a. 25, no *errata*), BLO (Art. b. 65, no *errata*), K (lacking Q3 & 4), DNT (not seen), LNRP (no *errata*), ULC (Syn, 8. 58. 128^{2}, no *errata*).

IN PHYSICAM GVLIELMI ADOLPHI SCRIBONII,

Post secundam editionem ab autore denuò copiosissimè adauctam, & in III. Libros distinctam.

Animaduersiones Timothei Brighti Cantabrigiensis, medicinæ Doctoris.



CANTABRIGIAE,
Ex officina Thomæ Thomasij.
1584.

10. Title-page of *In Physicam Scribonii*, 1584

11 IN PHYSICAM SCRIBONII 1587

In Physicam Gul Ad. Scribonii, Francofurdi, 1587.

Note: Carlton records an edition of this date as having been sold at Sotheby's in March 1845, but I have not seen a copy.

12 IN PHYSICAM SCRIBONII 8° 1593

Title: Gulielmi Adolphi/ Scribonii/ Physica/ et Spherica/ Doctrina :/ Illa Timothei/ Brighti Cantabri-/ giensis Med. D. animadversionibus :/ Hæc vero M. Zachariæ/ Palthenii Fridbergensis notis/ illustrata./ Tertio nunc edita, rerum-/ que Indice locupletissimo annexo dotata./ [*publisher's device*]/
Francofurdi/ Apud Joannem Wechelum./ MDXCIII.

Collation: A-N^{8}, *a-d*^{8}; 136 leaves.

Contents: A1 title; A2*a*-A4*a* dedication; A4*b*-Niiij*a* (pp. 1-192) text; Niiij*b*-Nviij*b* index; *a*1*a* subtitle to *Isagoge Spherica . . . Scribonii . . . illustrata per M. Zachariam Palthenium Fridbergiensem* . . . MD.XCIII; *a*1*b Effigies Dn. Henrici Ranzouii Producii Cimbrici; a*2*a-a*4*a Epistola dedicatoria* to Ranzovius; *a*4*b-d*8*a* (pp. 1-56) text; *d*8*b* blank.

Copy: BM (536. c. 12 (1)).

13 IN PHYSICAM SCRIBONII 12° n.d.

Gulielmi Adolphi Scribonii Physica et sphaerica doctrina . . . Quarto nunc edita . . . Francofurti.

Copy: Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (not seen).

14 TREATISE OF MELANCHOLIE [STC 3747] 8° 1586

Title: A/ Treatise of/ Melancholie./ Containing the Causes/ thereof, & reasons of the strange effects it worketh/ in our minds and bodies : with the phisicke cure, and/ spirituall consolation for such as haue thereto ad-/ioyned an afflicted conscience./ The difference betwixt it, and

melancholie with diuerse/ philosophicall discourses touching actions, and af-/fections of soule, spirit, and body: the par-/ticulars whereof are to be seene/ before the booke./ By T. Bright Doctor of Phisicke./ [*device of an anchor in an oval*]/
Imprinted at London by Thomas Vautrol-/lier, dwelling in the Black-/ Friers. 1586.

Collation: $*^{8}$ $**^{4}$ A-S^{8}; 156 leaves.

Contents: $*$i title; $*$ij*a*-$*$v*b* *The Epistle Dedicatorie* to *M. Peter Osbourne* signed: *from litle S. Bartlemewes by Smithfield the 23 of May.* 1586.. *T. Bright;* $*$via-$**$ia *To his Melancholicke friend: M.;* $**$i*b* blank; $**$ij*a*-$**$iv*b* *The Contentes;* Ai*a*-S7*b* (pp. 1-284 [should be 288]) text; S8*a* *Faults escaped in the printing*, 32 lines; S8*b* blank.

Note: In addition to many misprints in the text several pages are mis-numbered; for 102, 138, 191, 255, 273, 280, 281 read 82, 158, 190, 125, 173, 266, 280. In addition page numbers 224-5 and 250-1 are repeated, so that there are four more pages than appear in the pagination. The anchor device on the title-page is one of several similar devices used by Vautrollier. Two of these are illustrated by McKerrow in his *Printers' and Publishers' Devices*, 1913, but not including the one under consideration. All carry the motto: *Anchora Spei.*
There is no record of the book in the Stationers' Register.

Copies: BM (C 95. b. 29, lacking section C), BLO (Vet. A. I, f. 10, lacking leaves O8, P1, S8), BLU, GWU, LINC, LNU, LNUU, MRU, SDP, WHML.

15 TREATISE OF MELANCHOLY [STC 3748] 8° 1586

Title: A/ Treatise of/ Melancholy./ Contayning the causes thereof and/ reasons of the straunge effects it worketh in our/ minds and bodies: with the Phisicke cure, and/ spirituall consolation for such as haue/ thereto adioyned afflicted/ conscience./ The difference betwixt it, and melan-/choly, with di-/uerse philosophicall discourses touching actions, and/ affections of soule, spirit and body: the particu-/lars whereof are to be seene before/ the booke./ By T. Bright Doctor of/ Phisicke./ [*ornament of printer's flowers*]/
Imprinted at London by/ Iohn VVindet. 1586.

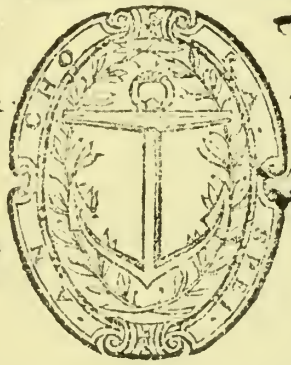
A

TREATISE OF MELANCHOLIE.

CONTAINING THE CAVSES thereof, & reasons of the strange effects it worketh in our minds and bodies: with the phisicke cure, and spirituall consolation for such as haue thereto adioyned an afflicted conscience.

The difference betwixt it, and melancholie with diuerse philosophicall discourses touching actions, and affections of soule, spirit, and body: the particulars whereof are to be seene before the booke.

By T. Bright Doctor of Phisicke.



Imprinted at London by Thomas Vautrollier, dwelling in the Black-Friers. 1586.

11. Title-page of *A Treatise of Melancholie*, 1586

A TREATISE OF *MELANCHOLY.*

Contayning the cauſes thereof, and reaſons of the ſtraunge effects it worketh in our *minds and bodies: w[ith] e Phiſicke cure, and ſpirituall conſolation for ſuch as haue thereto adioyned afflicted conſcience.*

The difference betwixt it, and melancholy, with diuerſe philoſophicall diſcourſes touching actions, and affections of ſoule, ſpirit and body: the particulars whereof are to be ſeene before the booke.

By T. Bright Doctor of Phiſicke.

Imprinted at London by Iohn VVindet. 1586.

A TREATISE OF MELANCHOLY.

CONTAINING THE CAVSES THEREOF, AND Reaſons of the ſtrange effects it worketh *in our minds and bodies: with the Phy-* ſicke Cure, and ſpirituall conſolation for ſuch as haue thereto adioyned afflicted Conſcience.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWIXT IT, AND MELANCHOLY, With diuers Philoſophicall diſcourſes *touching actions, and affections of* Soule, Spirit, and Body: the particulars whereof are to bee ſeene before the *BOOKE.*

By T. BRIGHT Doctor of Phiſicke.

Newly Corrected and amended.

LONDON. Printed by *William Stansby.* 1613.

12, 13. Title-pages of the same, second and third editions

Collation: ⁎⁸ A-R⁸ S²; 146 leaves.

Contents: ⁎i title; ⁎ij*a*-⁎iij*b* *The Epistle Dedicatorie* &c.; ⁎iiij*a*-⁎v*a* *To his Melancholick friend M.;* ⁎v*b* blank; ⁎vi*a*-⁎viii*a* *The Contentes;* ⁎8*b* blank; A1*a*-S2*b* (pp. 1-276) *A Treatise of Melancholie.*

Note: This edition is more accurately printed than Vautrollier's of the same year. The misprints have been corrected and the pagination is correct except that the number is omitted on p. 13. It was entered in the Stationers' Register in 1586 (Arber's *Transcript*, II. 457):

24 Die Octobris

Master Byshop	Receaved of them for printinge *a treatise of melancholie*
Warden	sett furth by master Doctour Bright [no sum stated]
John Wyndett	MEMORANDUM that master Doctour Bright hathe promised not to medle with augmenting or alteringe the said book untill th[e] impression which is printed by the said John Windet be sold.

Copies: BM (C. 95. b. 30), BLO (B. 25. med.), EHU, ECC, GWU, K, LNRM, LNRP (lacking last 3 leaves), MRCH, ULC (Syn. 8. 58. 82); HEH.

16 TREATISE OF MELANCHOLY [STC 3749] 8° 1613

Title: A/ Treatise/ of/ Melancholy./ Containing the/ Causes Thereof, And/ Reasons of the strange effects it worketh/ in our minds and bodies: with the Phy-/ sicke Cure, and spirituall consolation/ for such as haue thereto adioyned/ afflicted Conscience./ The Difference Be-/ twixt It, And Melancholy,/ With diuers Philosophicall discourses/ touching actions, and affections of/ Soule, Spirit and Body: the/ particulars whereof are to/ bee seene before the/ Booke./ By T. Bright Doctor of Phisicke./ Newly Corrected and amended./ [*rule*].
London./ Printed by William Stansby. 1613.

Collation: *A*⁸ ✠⁴ (3,4 with sign. *A*3, *A*4) B-Z⁸; 188 leaves.

Contents: *A*1 blank; *A*2 title; *A*3*a*-*A*6*a* dedication; *A*6*b* blank; *A*7*a*-✠1*b* *The Preface To his Melancholicke Friend, M.;* ✠2*a*-*A*4*b* *The Contentes;* B1*a*-Z6*a* (pp. 1-347) *A Treatise of Melancholie;* Z6*b*-Z8*b* blank.

Note: Stansby was apprenticed to John Windet in 1590 and succeeded to the business after Windet's death about 1615. This edition of Bright's *Treatise* is not entered in the Stationers' Register.

The pagination is erratic; for 23, 38, 92, 82, 1, 37, read 32, 48, 62, 80, 210, 237.

Copies: BM (G 16402), BLO (Vet. A2. f. 152), BLU, DNT, DMUC, K, LSU, MRR*, NEK, ULC (P*. 14.29 (G)), UWC; HEH, NYPL.

17 TREATISE OF MELANCHOLY 1940

Title: A Treatise of Melancholie By T. Bright [*printer's flower*] Reproduced from the 1586 edition printed by Thomas Vautrollier, with an introduction by Hardin Craig [*device*].

Published for The Facsimile Text Society By Columbia University Press New York: M.CM.XL.

14 cm., pp. xxii, [ii], photographic facsimile of no. 14.

Copies: BM (Ac. 9730), ULC (S. 300. c. 94. 1); FSL, HEH, HCL, LCW, NMLW, YML.

18 CHARACTERIE 12° 1588

Title: Characterie/ An Arte/ of shorte, swifte/ and secrete wri-/ting by Charac-/ter. Inuented by Timothe/ Bright, Doctor of/ Phisike./ [*ornament of printer's flowers*]./ Imprinted at London by/ I. Windet, the Assigne/ of Tim. Bright./ 1588./ Cum priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis./ Forbidding all others to print/ the same.

Collation: A^{12} B-G^{12} H^{6} I^{12} K^{2}; 128 leaves. Folding sheet inserted after *A*8.

Contents: A1 title; *A2a-A6a The Epistle Dedicatorie* to Queen Elizabeth signed *Timothe Bright; A6b* blank; *A7a-A8b An instruction to the Reader, how the art is to be learned; A9a*-B6*b The Arte of Characterie;* B7*a*-B12*a The Characterie Table;* B12*b* blank; A1*a*-H6*b A Table of English Wordes;* I1*a*-K2*b Appellatiue Words.*

In *The Characterie Table* the symbols for the words have been filled in with a very fine pen on the left-hand side of the words, which are printed in double columns. At the end of *The Epistle Dedicatorie* the same pen has sometimes written: *Ingenio, arte, manu.*

CHARACTERIE.

AN ARTE

of ſhorte, ſwifte,

and ſecrete writing by Character.

Inuented by Timothe Bright, Doctor of Phiſike.

Imprinted at London by I. Windet, the Aſsigne of Tim. Bright,

1588.

Cum priuilegio Regiæ Maieſtatis.

Forbidding all other to print the ſame.

14. Title-page of *Characterie*, 1588

The Characterie Table.

A		B	
A	Bound.	B	Aniſh.
	About.		Bargaine.
	Accept.		Beare.
	Accuſe.		Beaſt.
	Aduance.		Beate.
	Aer.		Before.
	Againe.		Begge.
	Age.		Begin.
	All.		Bellie.
	Almoſt.		Bende.
	Alſo.		Benefite.
	Although.		Beſtow.
	Alter.		Betweene.
	Am.		Beware.
	Amend.		By.
	Anger.		Bycauſe.
	Anoint.		Birde.
	Apparrell.		Biſhop.
	Appertaine,		Bite.
	Appoint.		Blaſe.
	Arme.		Bliſſe.
	Art.		Bloud.
	Aſſe.		Blowe.
	At.		Bluſh.

¶ Bone.

15. The Characterie Table

Insertion: Folding table with *A generall vievv of the Art of Charactery.*

Copies: BLO (Douce. N. 3); Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; LNUU; Pepys Library, Magdalene College, Cambridge; Salisbury Cathedral Library; Caldecott copy, in U.S.A. not traced.

(1) BLO: Lacks the folding table. The title-page, damaged and mounted, carries the signature of *P. Osborne*, to whom the *Treatise of Melancholy* was dedicated. The edge of the mount has the signature *W^m. Herbert*, and on the back is a longitudinal inscription: *James and oon Book.* Another hand has written below: *Propably ye Contractions used in ye Latin Ms. and early printed Books.* Many additions have been made in several hands to the *Table of English Wordes.* The last leaf is missing and has been supplied in MS. The volume has been rebound in eighteenth century calf and much cropped in the process, probably for William Herbert, who has added at the bottom of the title-page mount a reference to p. 1226 of Vol. II of his *Typographical Antiquities*, London, 1786. The book has also been rebacked, probably for Francis Douce, whose bookplate is inserted.

(2) Earl of Crawford and Balcarres: Bound in contemporary limp vellum, with gilt panels on the sides and ornaments of four acorns in the centres. The spine has bands of gilt ornaments. Gilt edges. Mr. Howard Nixon considers that it was probably bound in London, perhaps ten years later than the date on the title-page. Inside the cover is the inscription: *Ja^s. Bindley/ Stamp Office/ London/* 1812; below is the signature: *B. Hanbury*, and, in pencil, 2/2/-. Pasted inside the lower cover is the armorial bookplate of the Bibliotheca Lindesiana. The folding table is intact and the whole volume is in immaculate condition.

(3) LNUU: Bound in contemporary limp vellum with decoration similar to that of the Crawford copy. Gilt edges. With MS. motto on A6*a*. This copy from Lord Middleton's library at Wollaton Hall, sold at Christie's 15 June 1925, lot 42, was acquired by Quaritch, who offered it in Catalogue 464, November 1932 for £700 and in a later catalogue for £500. It was afterwards in the library of C. K. Ogden, and is inscribed inside the cover, *C. K. Ogden A* 60 £750. Bought with part of the Ogden library by University College: London. The folding table is intact and the whole volume is in immaculate condition.

(4) Pepys Library: Lacks the folding table. Bound in calf, gilt spine with red label. The title-page has a line ruled round the edge in red, also the fly-leaf opposite, which is inscribed in Pepys's secretary's hand: *Vide the General List & Alphabet of ye various Methods of short-hand hitherto publish'd in England, & to be found in this Collection, at ye end of ye 5th Vol. thereof—No.* 709 *B*151. Pepys's portrait bookplate, trimmed, is pasted on the back of the title-page; the anchor bookplate is on the fly-leaf at the end. The Pepys coat

of arms is stamped in gold on the covers. On the first fly-leaf is the shelf-mark: 4B-148, struck out in red, and the note: 4 x 7 : 28: 2.4

$$\frac{-}{\text{Sh}}\ \frac{4}{9.4}$$

(5) Salisbury Cathedral Library: Bound in contemporary sheep, rebacked, with new endpapers. Lacks folding table. The symbols have not been filled in by hand as in other copies. The book came to the Cathedral with the library of Bishop Seth Ward (1617-1689), as indicated by his press-mark written twice on the title-page. On the last original fly-leaf recto are written Latin lines signed J.G., and on the verso are the names of King Charles, Duke Hamilton, and Sir Henry Hyde with the dates of their executions. Inside the cover is the modern book-plate of Sarum Cathedral with press-mark (O.2.53) and date of repairs, May 1938.

(6) Caldecott copy: Lacks the folding table. Formerly in the library of the Shakespearian scholar, Thomas Caldecott, sold 9 December 1833 (Thorp, £1. 18s.). Afterwards in the Britwell Court Library, sold at Sotheby's 15 March 1926 (Rosenbach, £510). Resold by Fleming after Rosenbach's death, September 1942, to the late John R. Gregg. Not traced further. (Part of Gregg's library was bequeathed to the New York Public Library, but this did not include the *Characterie*).

19 CHARACTERIE "12°" 1888

Title: Characterie [*&c. as in no.* 18 *in type facsimile*]

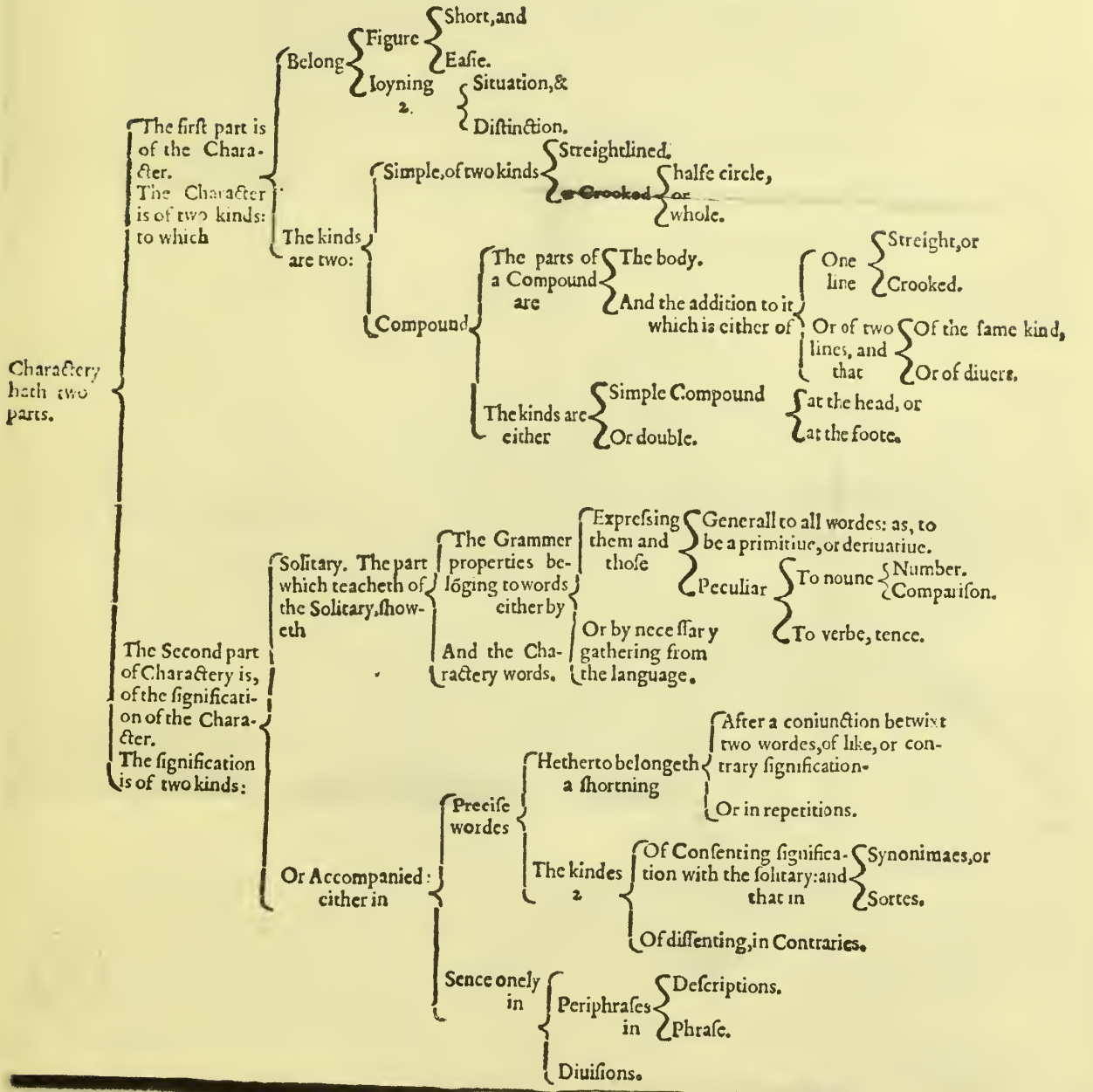
Contents: Title-page conjugate with fly-leaf, followed by *Advertisement* 2 pp., signed: J. Herbert Ford. *Reporters' Journal* Office, 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 26th July, 1888. A "type facsimile" of the book follows, though without the folding table. The volume is 12° size (13.5 x 6.5 cm.), but, after the title-page, is bound in eights.

Note: The *Advertisement* dated 1888 states that the printing of this facsimile was stimulated by the celebration in the previous year of the tercentenary of the publication of Bright's book. The Bodleian copy was at that time believed to be unique. The reprint, limited to 100 copies, is bound in smooth dark blue calf with red label on the spine. Inside the lower cover is the ticket of: *W. Holmes, Bookbinder, Ulverston.*

Carlton notes that this reprint, purporting to be an exact facsimile of the original in every detail, is in fact very inaccurately done.

Copies: BM (12991. bb. 69), K, ULC.

A generall view of the Art of Charactery.



16. A General View of the Art of Charactery

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE BOOKE OF ACTS AND MONVMENTES OF THE CHVRCH:

Written by that Reuerend Father, Maiſter *Iohn Fox: and now abridged by Timothe Bright*, Doctor of Phiſicke, for ſuch as either thorough *want of leyſure, or abilitie, haue not the* vſe of ſo neceſſary an hiſtory.

All day long are we counted as sheepe for the slaughter. Psal.44.



How long Lord, holy and true? Apocal.Cap.6, verſe 10.

Imprinted at London by *I.Windet*, at the aſsignment of Maſter Tim.Bright, and are to be ſold at Pauls wharf, at the ſigne of the Croſſe-keyes. 1589.

Cum gratia, & Priuilegio Regiæ Maieſtatis

17. Title-page of *An Abridgement*, 1589

20 FOXE'S MARTYRS ABRIDGED [STC 11229] 4° 1589

Title: An/ Abridgement/ Of The Booke Of Acts/ And Monumentes Of/ The Church :/ Written by that Reverend Father, Mai-/ster Iohn Fox: and now abridged by Timothe Bright,/ Doctor of Phisicke, for such as either thorough/ want of leysure, or abilitie, haue not the/ vse of so necessary an history./

All day long are we counted as sheepe for the slaughter. Psal. 44./

[*wood engraving* 6.4 x 5.7 *cm., of Pope and priest slitting a sheep's throat; martyrs burning in the background*]/

How long Lord, holy and true? Apocal. Cap.. 6, verse 10./

Imprinted at London by I. Windet, at the assignment/ of Master Tim. Bright, and are to be sold at Pauls wharf,/ at the signe of the Crosse-keyes. 1589./ Cum gratia, & Priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis

Collation: ¶⁸ A-Z⁸ Aa-Ab⁸ Ii⁴ AA⁸-SS⁸ TT⁴ VV-YY⁸ ZZ⁴; 456 leaves.

Contents: ¶1*a* fleuron, verso blank; ¶2 title; ¶3*a*-¶5*a* *The Epistle Dedicatorie* to *Sir Francis Walsingham*, signed *T. Bright;* ¶5*b* blank; ¶6*a*-¶8*a* *To the Christian Reader;* ¶8*b* *A speciall note of England;* A1*a*-Ii4*b* (pp. 1-504) *An Abridgement of the first volume;* AA1*a*-SS8*b* (pp. 1-288) *The Abridgement of the second volume;* TT1*a*-ZZ4*a* The Table; ZZ4*b* blank. Printer's device and colophon on ZZ4*a*.

Note: The book was protected by Royal Privilege and was not entered in the Stationers' Register, but the Company brought an unsuccessful action against the author and printer for infringement, as recorded in the warden's accounts for 1588 (Arber's *Transcript.* I. 534).

Master Harryson
Master
Master Coldock
Master Denham
Wardens

The Accoumpte of ffrauncis Coldock and Henrye Denham Wardens of the Companye of Staconers, for all suche sommes of monney as have comme to their handes, from the Tenthe daye of Julye. 1588. vntyll the Tenthe daye of Julye. 1589. That is to saye, for one wholle yeere, as followeth.

Viz. Receiptes. Charge. Whereof Layde out as followethe. viz. Dyscharge. . . .

Item paide in necessarye charges in suite and travayle against master D. Brighte and master wyndett aboute the Abridgement of the *booke of martyrs*, As by the particulers of the saide charges shewed forth at the audytinge of this Accoumpte manifestlie appeared . . ; .ixli vs

A year later the Company paid five shillings to have a copy made of Bright's "Lycence to printe taken out of the Roulles" (Arber's *Transcript*. I. 547).

Windet's large device on the last leaf is no. 243 in McKerrow's *Printers' and Publishers' Devices*, 1913.

Copies: BM (1123. g. 24), BLO (Linc. B. 17. 9), K (lacking 3 leaves in first section, sign. of *White Kennett* on title-page), ANU, GWU, LNL, LNU, LNUU, MRU, PHC, St. Bartholomew's Hospital College Library, ULC (Adams. 7. 58. 3); Chapin Library, Williamstown, HEH.

21 ΨΥΧΟΛΟΓΙΑ 8° 1590

Title: Ψυχολογια :/ hoc est,/ De Hominis/ Perfectione, Ani-/ mo et in primis ortu hujus,/ commentationes ac disputationes quorundam/ Theologorum & Philosophorum nostrae æta-/ tis, quos versa pagina ostendit./ Philosophiæ studiosis lectu jucundæ & utiles./ Recensente/ Rodolpho Goglienio, Professore/ in Academia Marpurgensi Philosophico./ [*device*]/ Marpurgi,/ Ex Officina Typographica Pauli Egenolphi./ Anno M.D.LXXXX.

Collation: A-T^{8}; 152 leaves.

Contents: A1*a* title; A1*b* contents; A2*a*-A7*a* (pp. 3-13) *Epistola Dedicatoria* to Hartmann à Berlepsch; A7*b*-A8*a* (pp. 14-15) Latin lines to the author; A8*b* blank; B1*a*-T8*b* (pp. 17-304) text.

Bright's contribution: S2*b*-T3*b* (pp. 276-94) *Animadversiones Timothei Brighti Cantabrigiensis, medicinae Doctoris: De Traduce.*

Copies: BM (1020. f. 6. (1)), Wadham College, Oxford.

22 ΨΥΧΟΛΟΓΙΑ 8° 1594

Title: Ψυχολογια :/ [*&c. as in no.* 21]/ Marpurgi,/ Ex Officina Typographica Pauli Egenolphi/ [*rule*]/ Anno M.D.XCIV.

Collation:):(^{4} a^{8} A-T^{8} V^{4}, pp. [viii], 305, [7], last two leaves blank.

Bright's contribution: S1*a*-T2*b* (pp. 273-92) *Animadversiones &c.*

Copies: BM (528. d. 3. (1)), BLO (Vet. D1. f. 88), ULC (N. 5. 48^{2}).

23 ΨΥΧΟΛΟΓΙΑ 8° 1597

Title: Ψυχολογια :/ [*&c. as in no.* 21]/ Marpurgi, Ex Officina Typographica Pauli Egenolphi. 1597.

Collation:):(^{8} A-Z^{8} a^{8}, pp. [xvi], 383, [1].

Bright's contribution: Y8*a*-a1*b* (pp. 351-70) *Animadversiones &c.*

Copies: BM (784. b. 6), BLO (Art. 8°. G. 11).

FINIS



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BLU (Bristol University) 14, 16

BM (British Museum) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23

DMUC (Durham University, Cosins Library) 16

DNT (Dublin, Trinity College) 6, 9, 16

Earl of Crawford & Balcarres 18

ECC (Emanuel College, Cambridge) 15

EHRP (Edinburgh, Royal College of Physicians) 1

EHU (Edinburgh University) 6, 15

GWU (Glasgow University) 1, 3, 14, 15, 20

K (G. L. Keynes) 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 19, 20

LINC (Lincoln Cathedral) 4, 14

LNL (London, Lambeth Palace) 20

LNRM (London, Royal Society of Medicine) 4, 6, 8, 15

LNRP (London, Royal College of Physicians) 6, 9, 15

LNRS (London, Royal College of Surgeons) 4

LNU (London University) 14, 20

LNUU (London University, University College) 14, 18, 20

LSU (Leeds University) 16

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MSLN (Medical Society of London) 4, 6, 8

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SDP (Sheffield Public Library) 14

ULC (Cambridge University Library) 4, 6, 9, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22

UWC (Ushaw College) 16

Wadham College, Oxford 21

WHML (Wellcome Historical Medical Library) 2, 3, 8, 14

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Chapin Library, Williamstown 20

FSL (Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D.C.) 2, 17

HCL (Harvard College Library) 17

HEH (H. E. Huntington Library, California) 2, 3, 15, 16, 17, 20

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